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patents-in-suit are unenforceable due to inequitable conduct. (See [1246] Doc. No. 55; [1582] Doc. No. 14.) On April 29, 2014, the Court granted summary judgment for Defendant and invalidated the patents-in-suit for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). ([1246] Doc. No. 162.) On June 5, 2014, the Court ordered the parties to show cause why it should not deny all pending claims as moot. (See Ivera v. Excelsior, No. 11-cv-1115-H, Doc. No. 128.) On June 9, 2014, the parties filed a joint motion for entry of final judgment and request to preserve their rights to seek attorneys' fees after appellate review of the Court's order. ([1246] Doc. No. 174.)

The Court, for good cause shown, grants the joint motion and enters judgment for Defendant Hospira. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2). The Court invalidated the asserted patents, and "one cannot infringe an invalid patent." See Commil USA, LLC v. Cisco Sys., 720 F.3d 1361, 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2013). The Court also dismisses Defendant's unenforceability counterclaim as moot. The Court further orders as follows:

- 1. The Court permits the parties to seek attorneys' fees and costs under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54 after appellate review; and
- 2. The Court enters final judgment for Defendant Hospira.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: June 11, 2014

MARILYN II. HUFF, District Judge UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT